

Probing / interpretability

CS 685, Spring 2024

Introduction to Natural Language Processing

<http://people.cs.umass.edu/~miyyer/cs685/>

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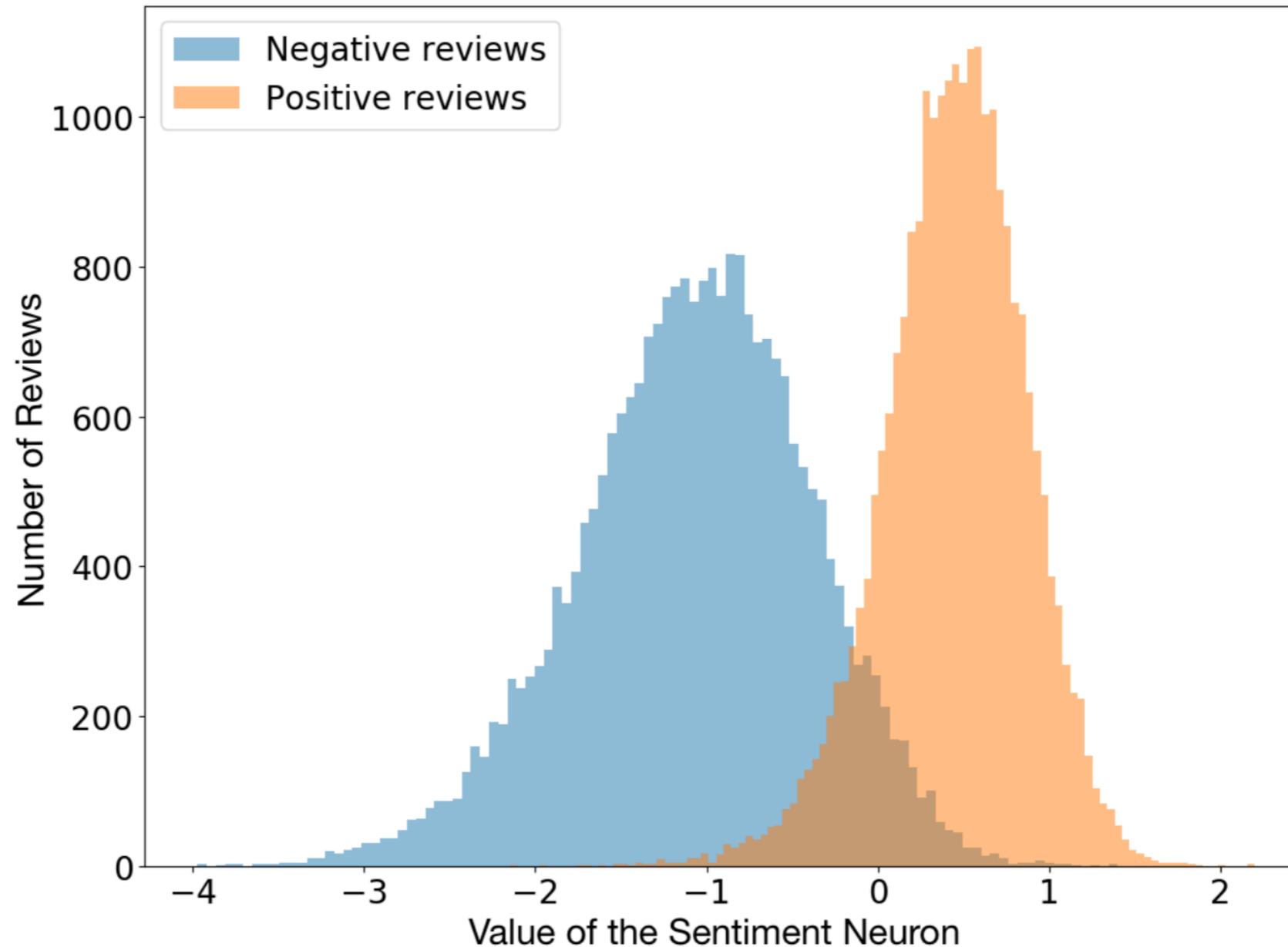
understanding representations

two prominent methods

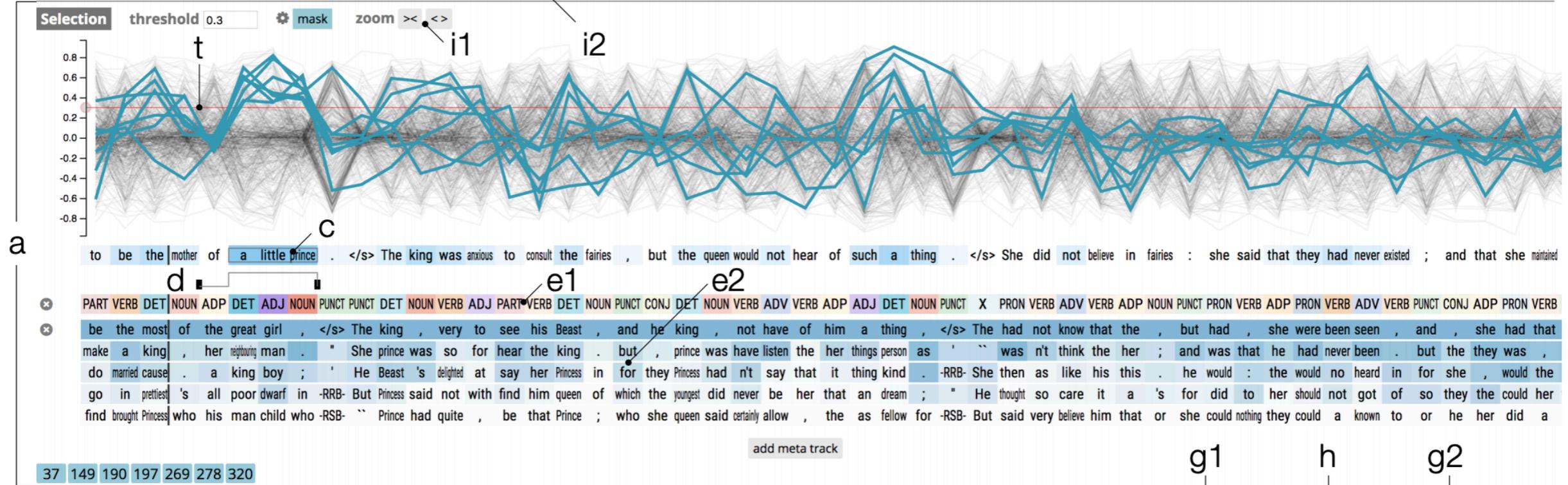
- visualization
- linguistic probe tasks

Sentiment neuron

While training the linear model with L1 regularization, we noticed it used surprisingly few of the learned units. Digging in, we realized there actually existed a single “sentiment neuron” that’s highly predictive of the sentiment value.

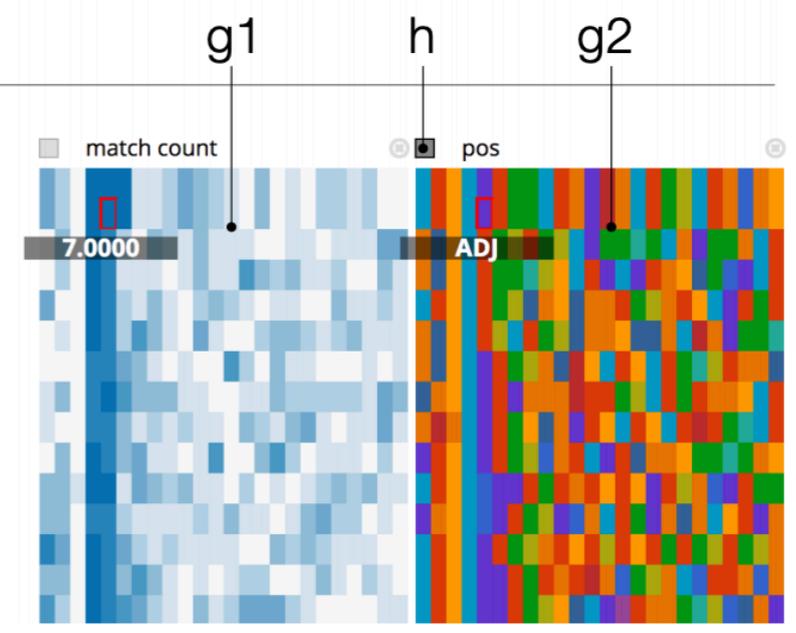


The sentiment neuron within our model can classify reviews as negative or positive, even though the model is trained only to predict the next character in the text.



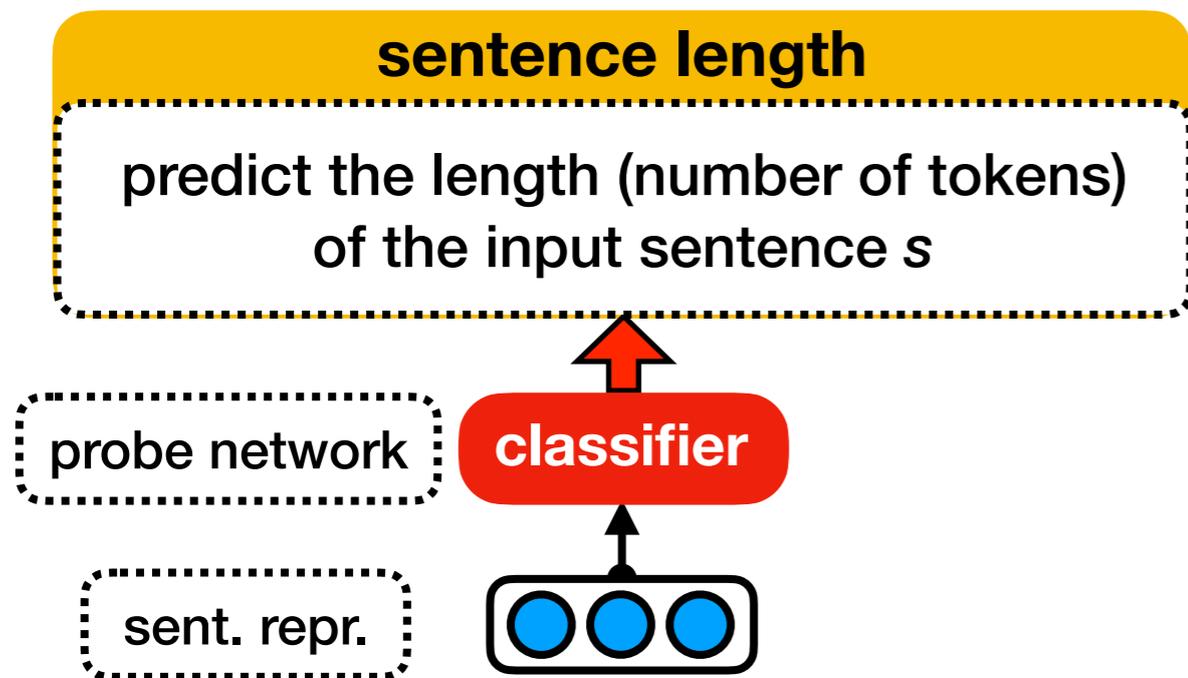
Matching match fast precise mask stats meta match count ner pos

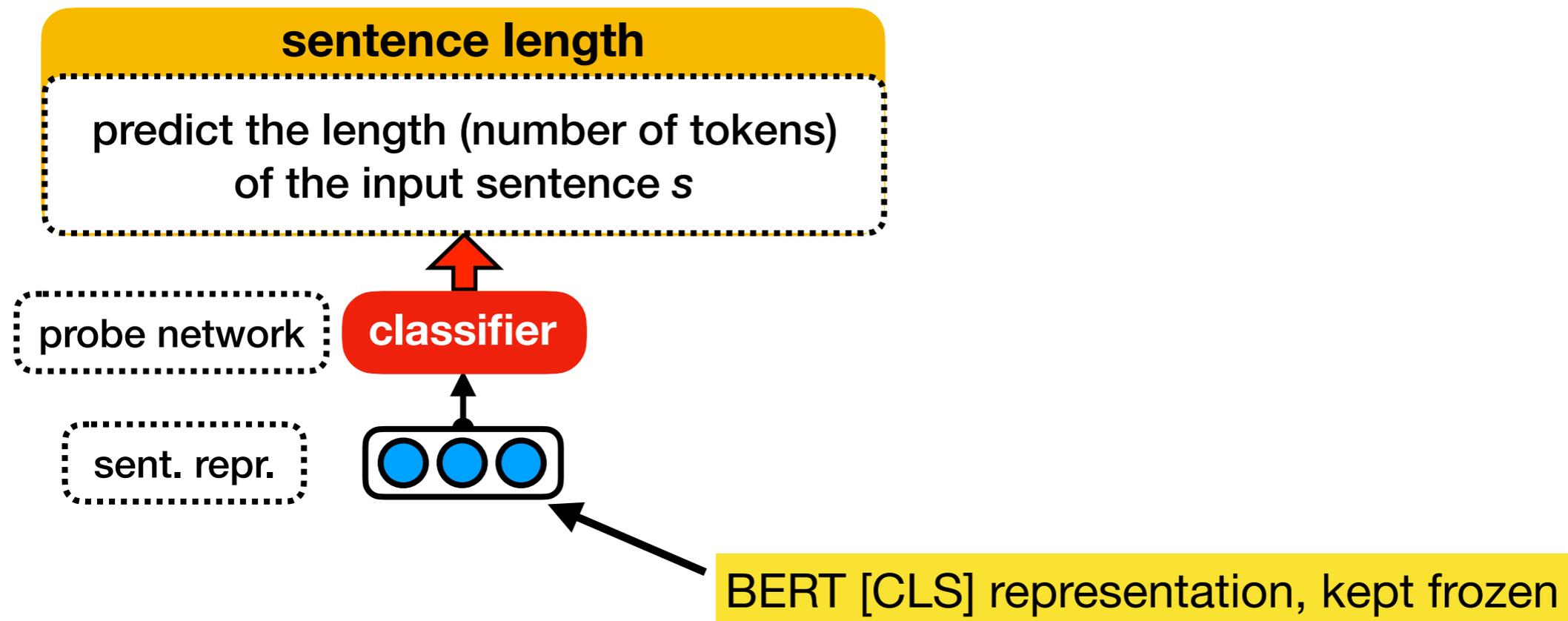
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	the mother of	a little prince . </s> The king was anxious to consult the fairies , but the queen would not hear of
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	the mother of	a little prince . </s> The king was anxious to consult the fairies , but the queen would not hear of
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	transform yourself into	a lion , or elephant , and the like . " </s> " That is true , " answered the ogre
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	change yourself into	a lion . ' </s> And in a moment such a fierce creature stood before them , that all the guests
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	the court of	a king , and it happened that he was holding games , and giving prizes to the best runners , boxers
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	change yourself into	a rat or a mouse ; but I must own to you I take this to be impossible . " </s>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	led him into	a little shed , and chained him up to a ring in the wall . </s> But food was given him
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	he fell into	a deep pit which had been made to trap bears , and the hunters , who were hiding in a tree
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	happened to want	a little boy , so she threw her ball in the direction of the hunters ' huts . </s> A child
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	prime minister of	a great nation , and yet see what a degrading occupation I am reduced to . " </s> " Listen to
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	the arm of	a most beautiful young girl , who wore chains of gold on her wrists and was evidently her slave . "
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	youngest was of	a very puny constitution , and scarce ever spoke a word , which made them take that for stupidity which was
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	a boy of	a bold temper , and took delight in hearing or reading of conjurers , giants , and fairies ; and used
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	the humor of	a great many others , who love wives to speak well , but think those very impudent who are continually doing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	the mother of	a great many children , and of them all only one daughter was left . </s> But then she was worth

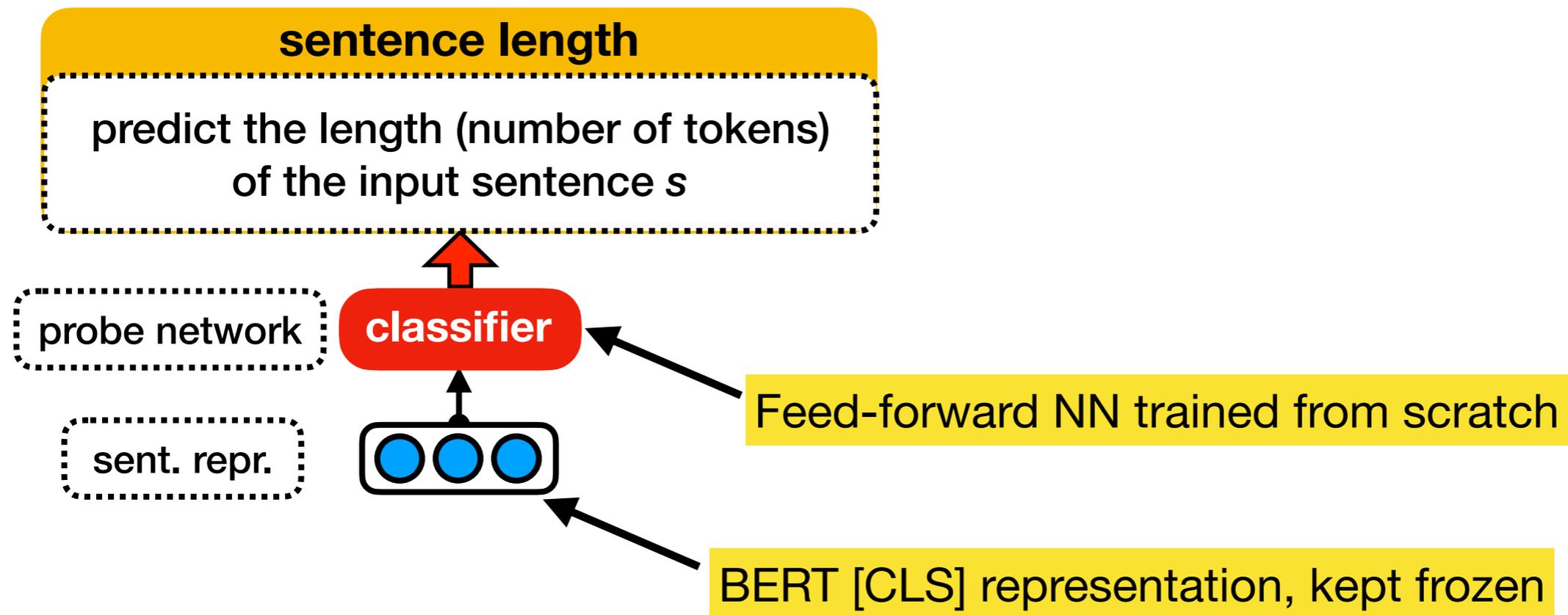


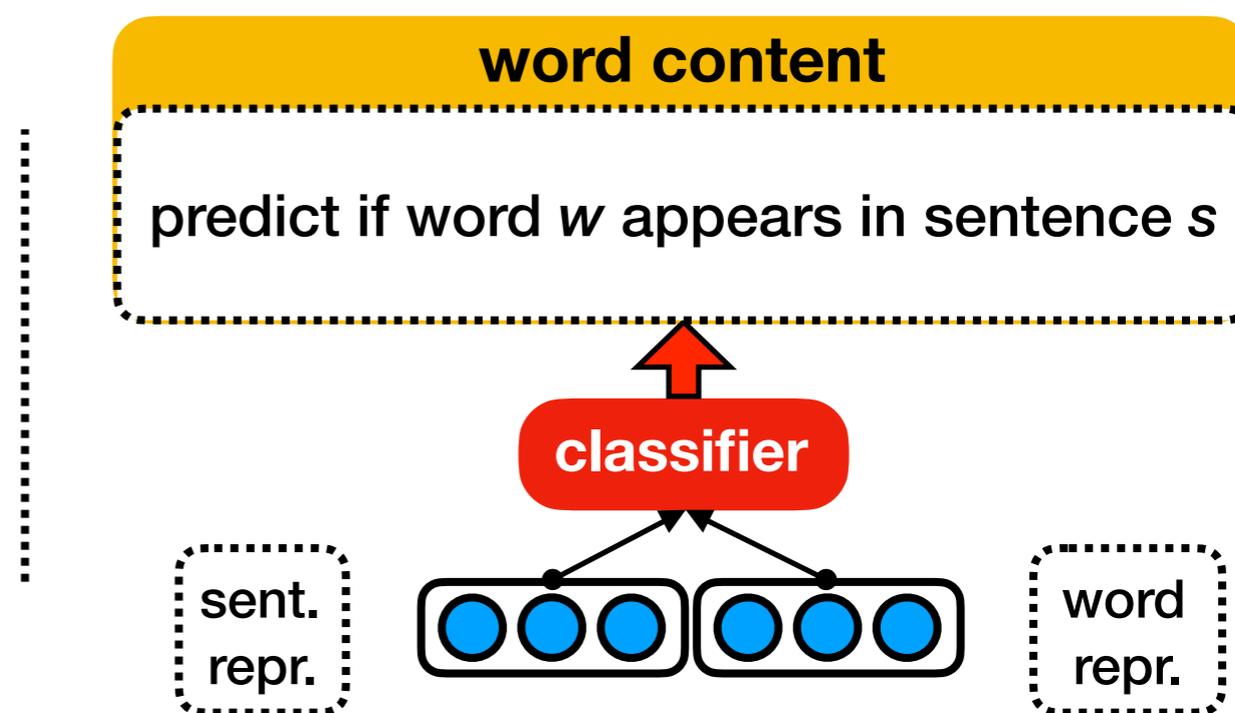
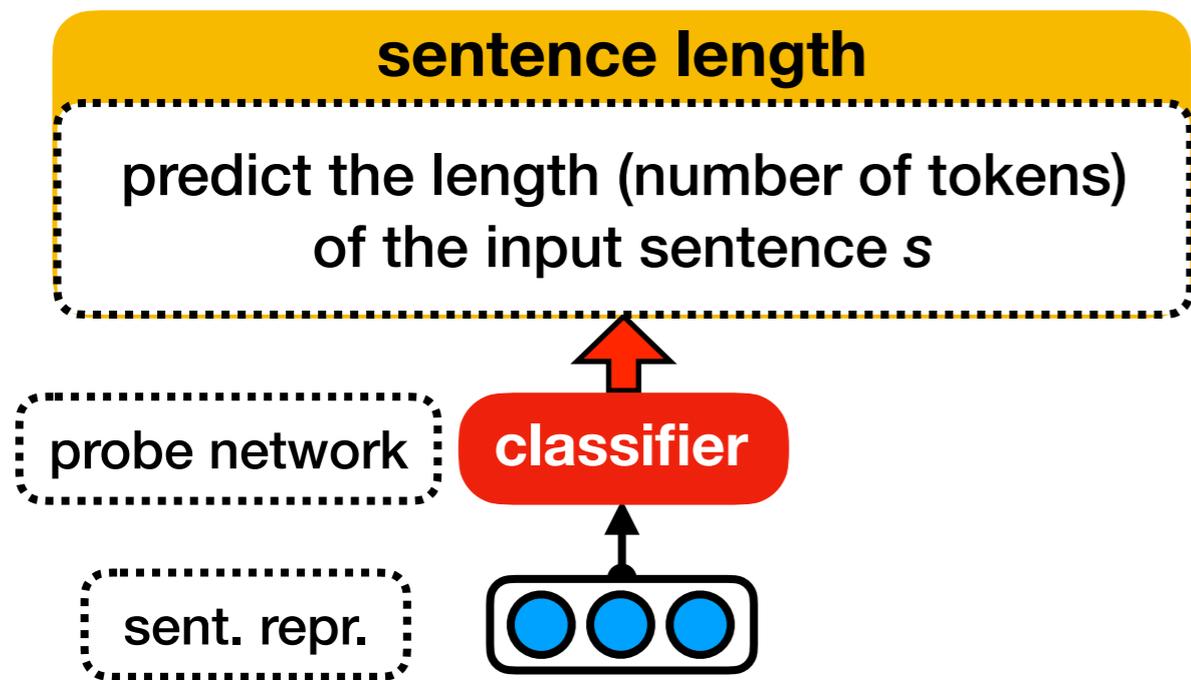
what is a linguistic probe task?

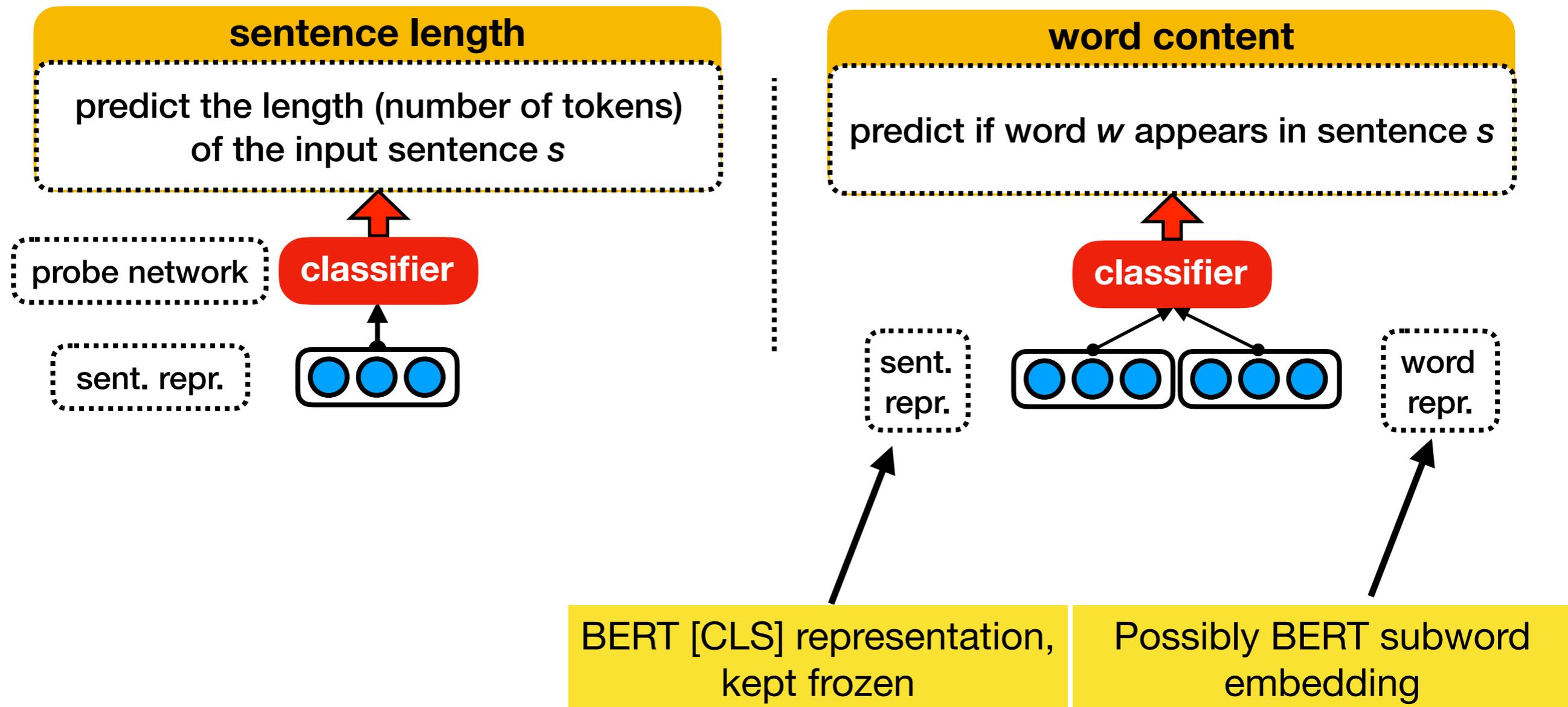
given an encoder model (e.g., BERT) pre-trained on a certain task, we use the representations it produces to train a classifier (without further fine-tuning the model) to predict a linguistic property of the input text

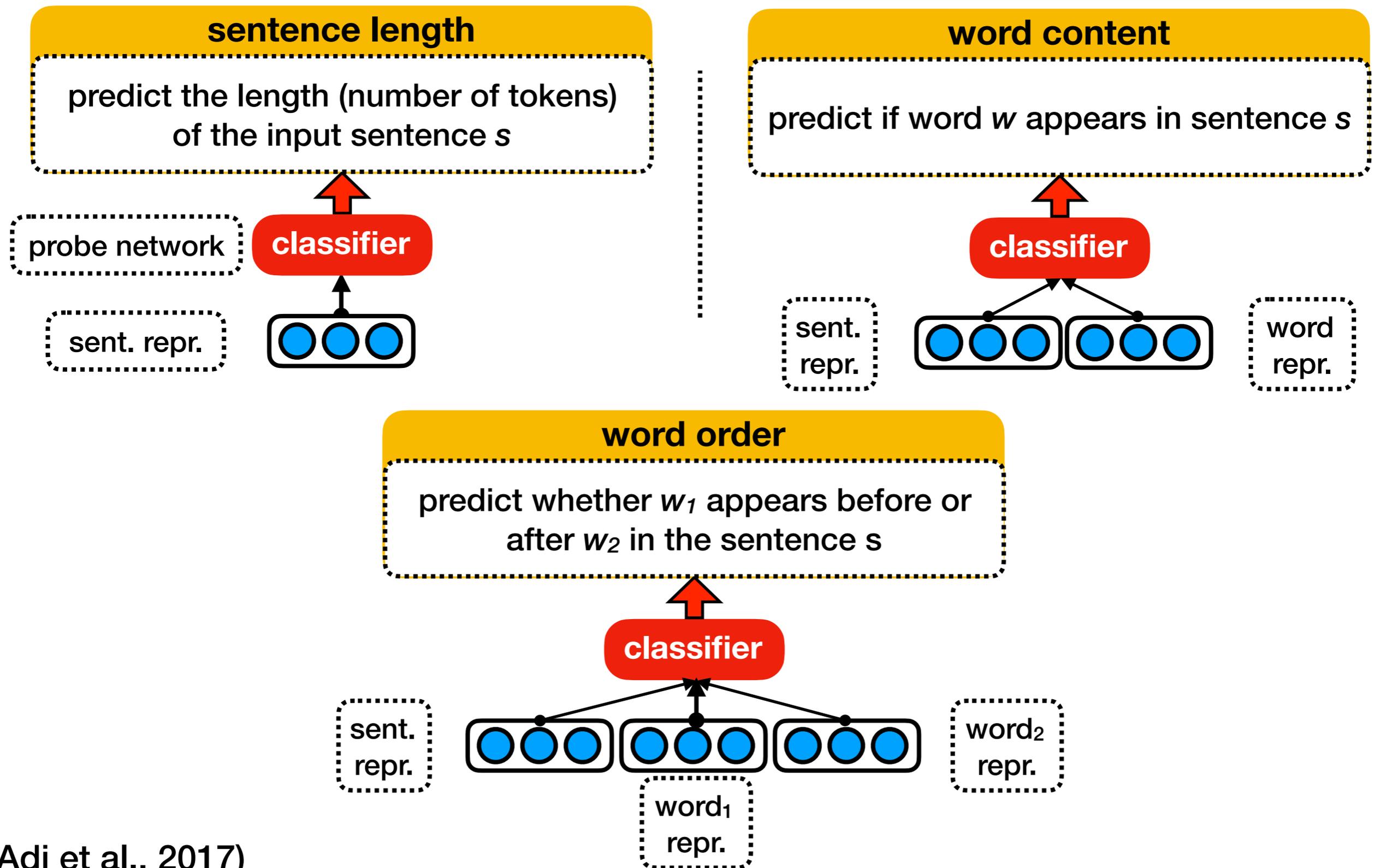




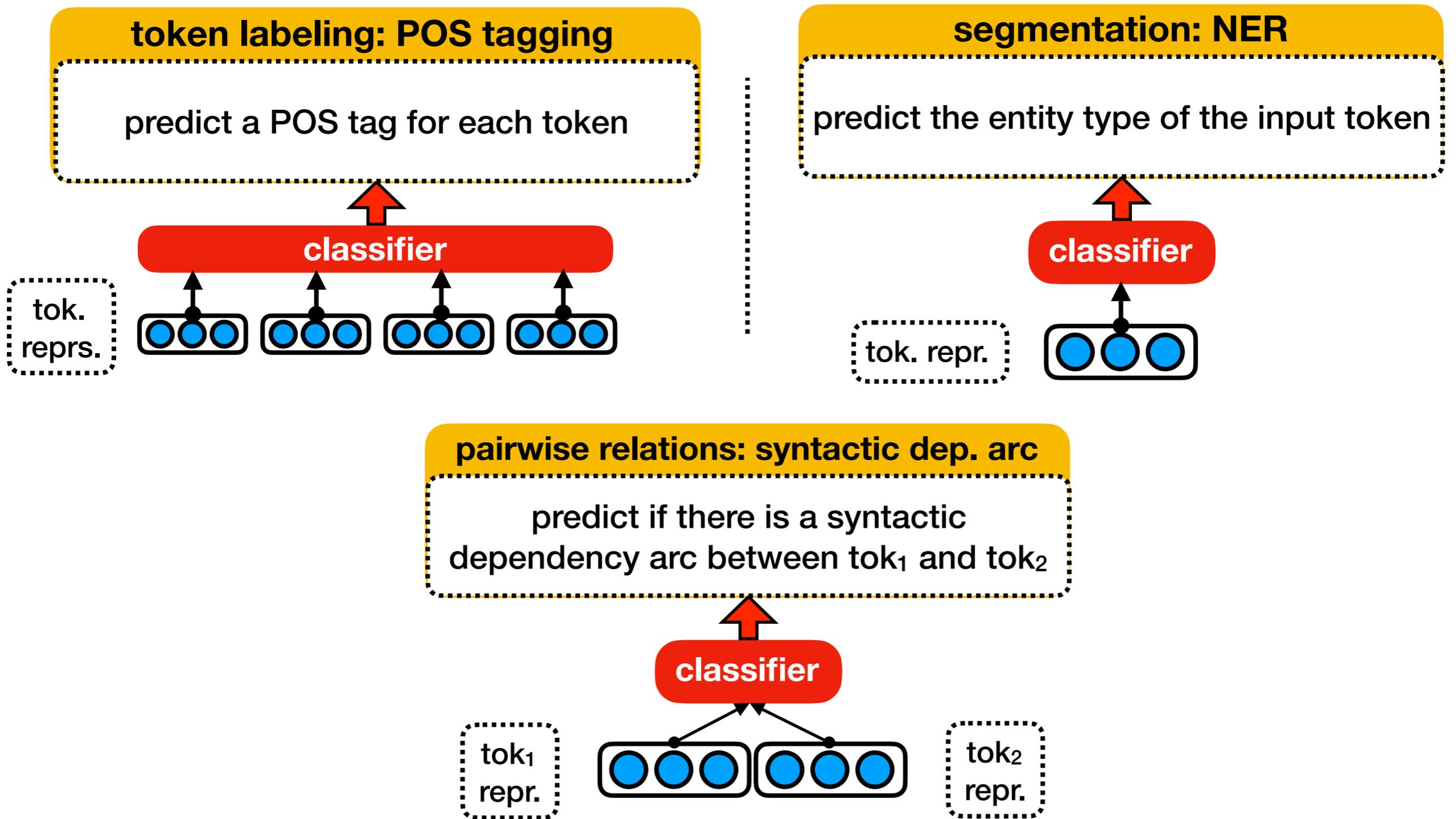








(Adi et al., 2017)



(Liu et al., 2019)

edge probing: coreference

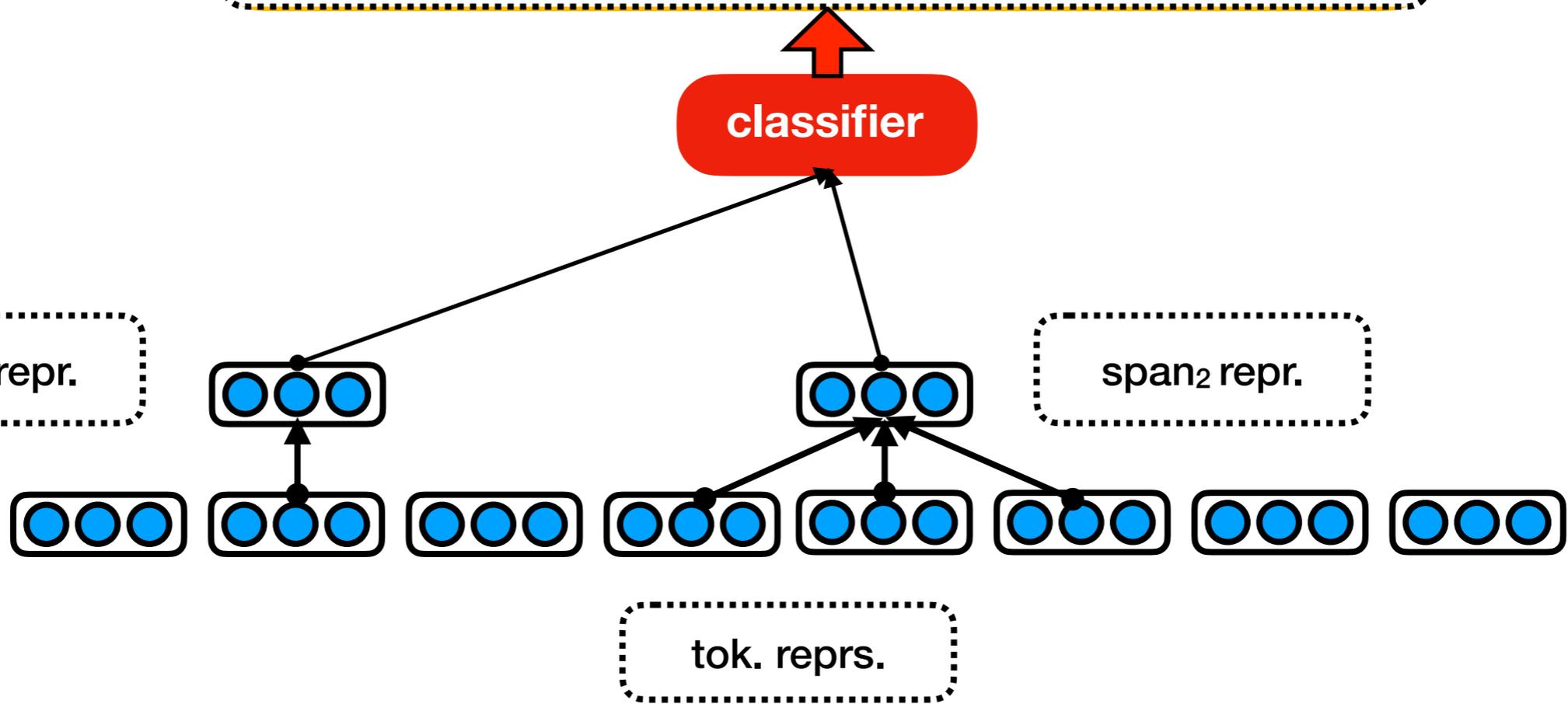
predict whether two spans of tokens (“mentions”) refer to the same entity (or event)

classifier

span₁ repr.

span₂ repr.

tok. reprs.



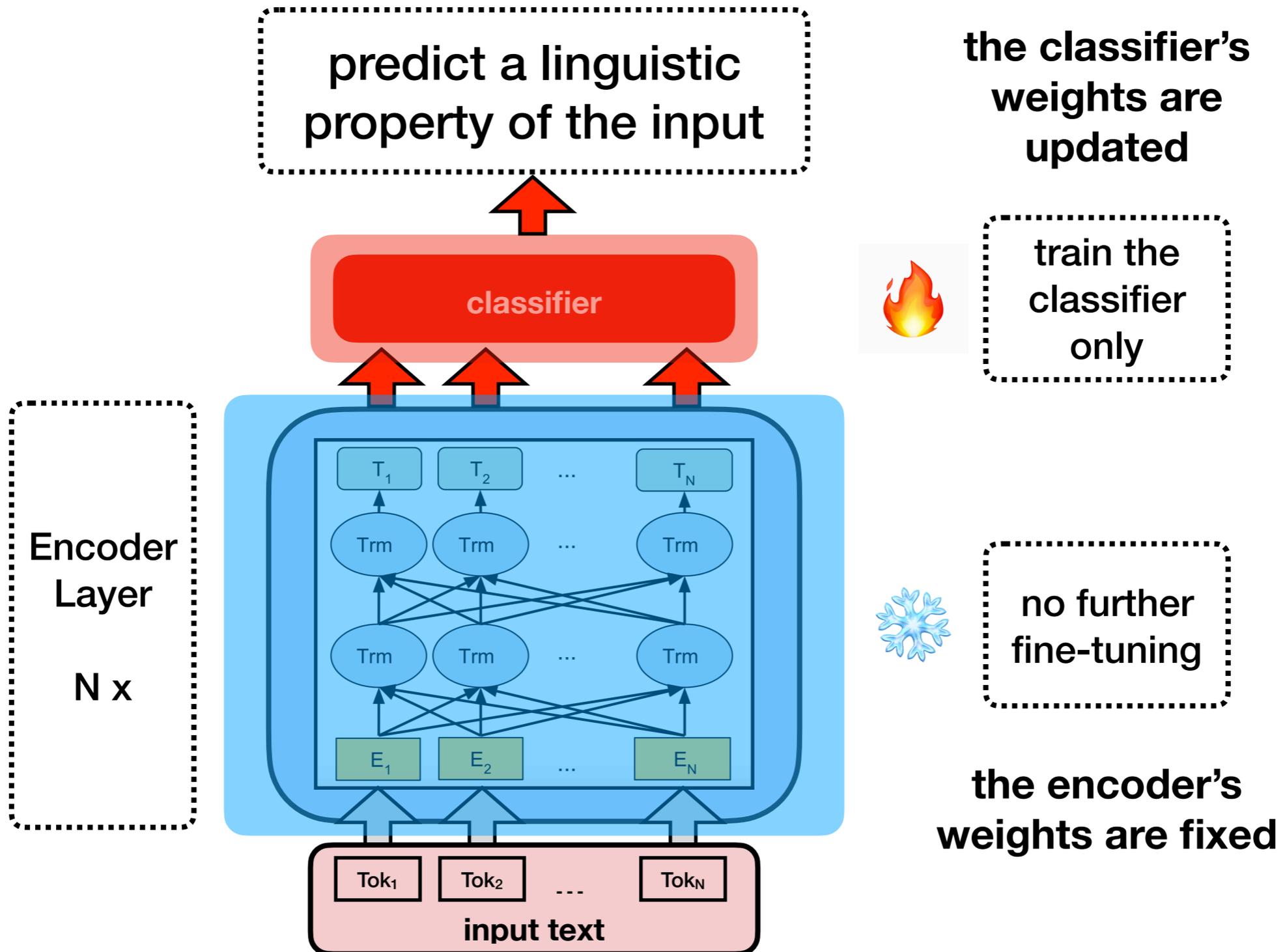
motivation of probe tasks

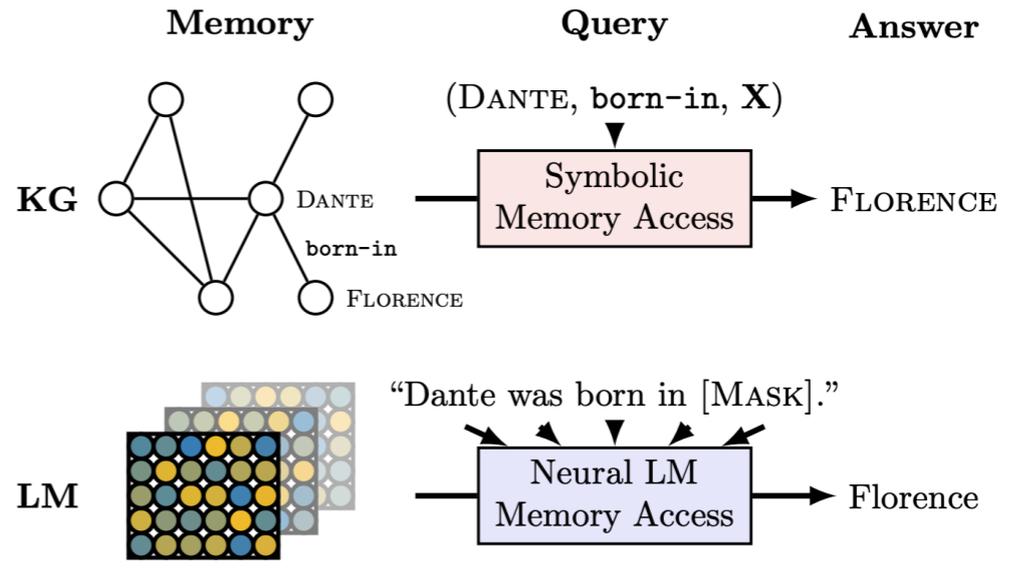
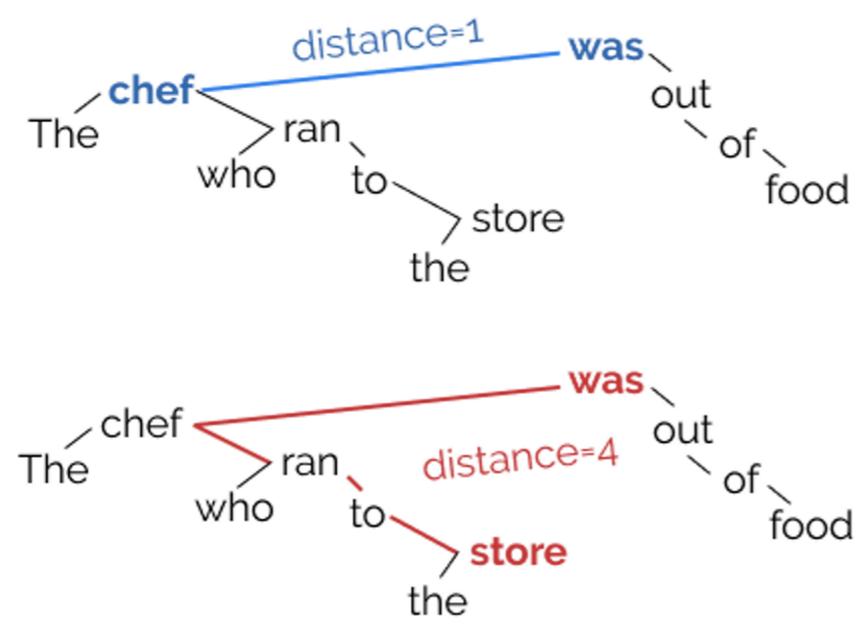
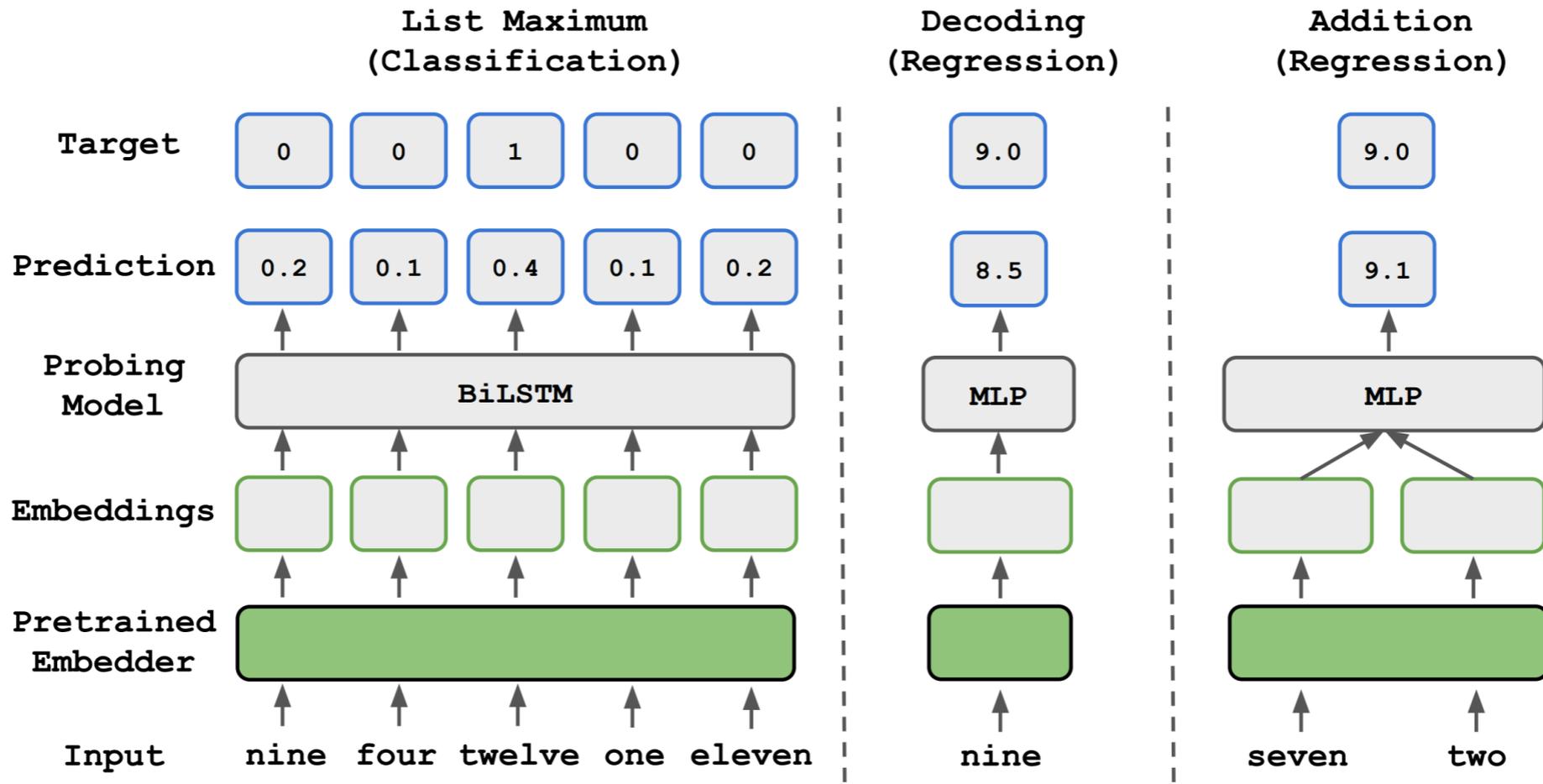
- if we can train a classifier to predict a property of the input text based on its representation, it means the property is encoded somewhere in the representation
- if we cannot train a classifier to predict a property of the input text based on its representation, it means the property is not encoded in the representation or not encoded in a useful way, considering how the representation is likely to be used

characteristics of probe tasks

- usually classification problems that focus on simple linguistic properties
- ask simple questions, minimizing interpretability problems
- because of their simplicity, it is easier to control for biases in probing tasks than in downstream tasks
- the probing task methodology is agnostic with respect to the encoder architecture, as long as it produces a vector representation of input text
- does not necessarily correlate with downstream performance

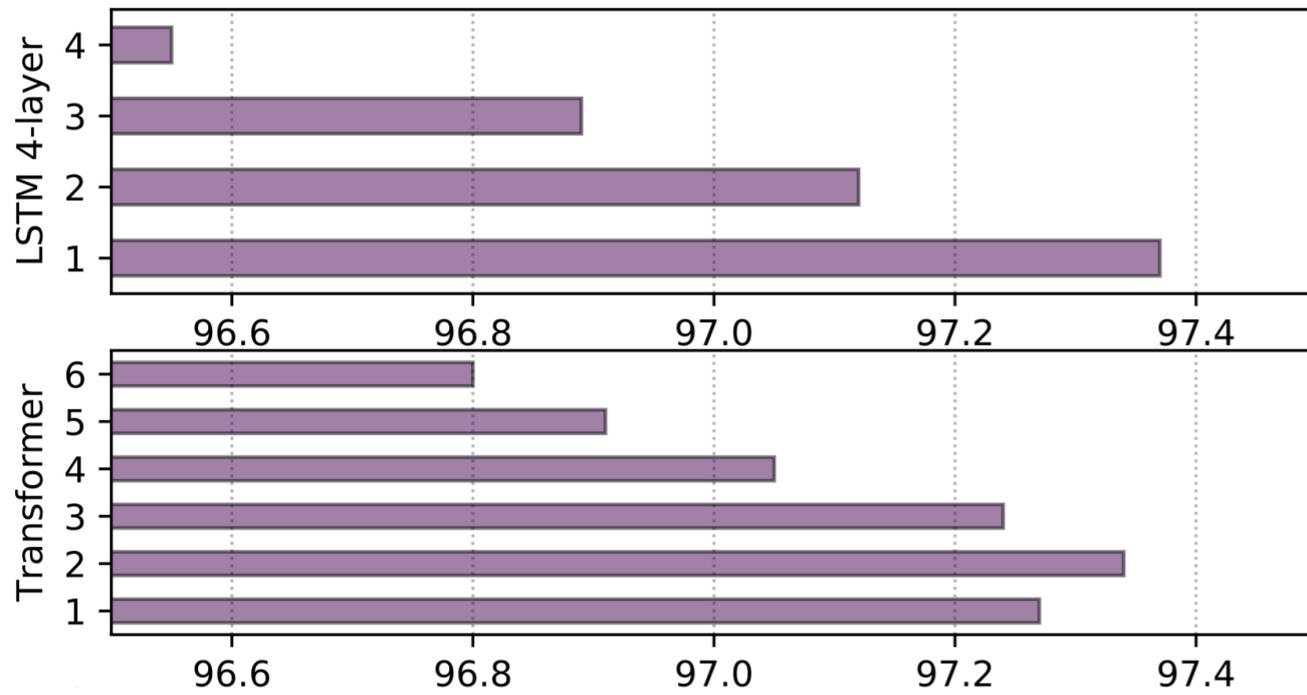
probe approach



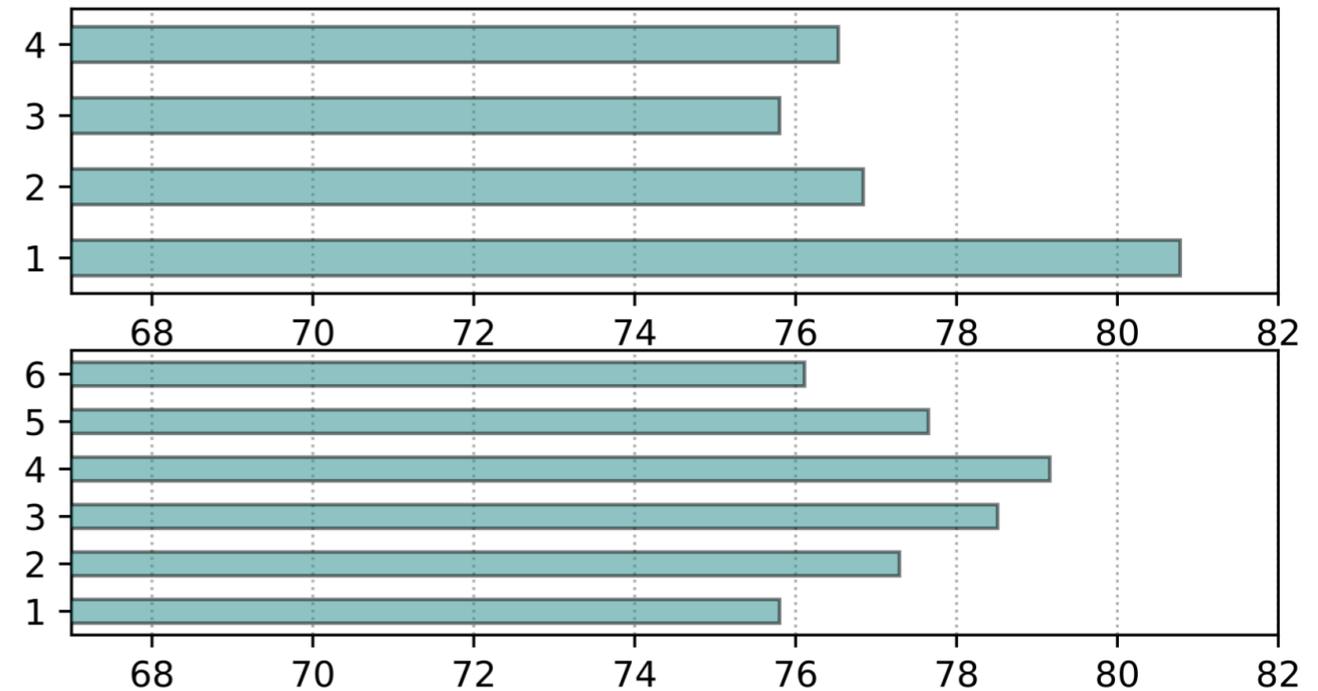


lowest layers focus on local syntax, while upper layers focus more semantic content

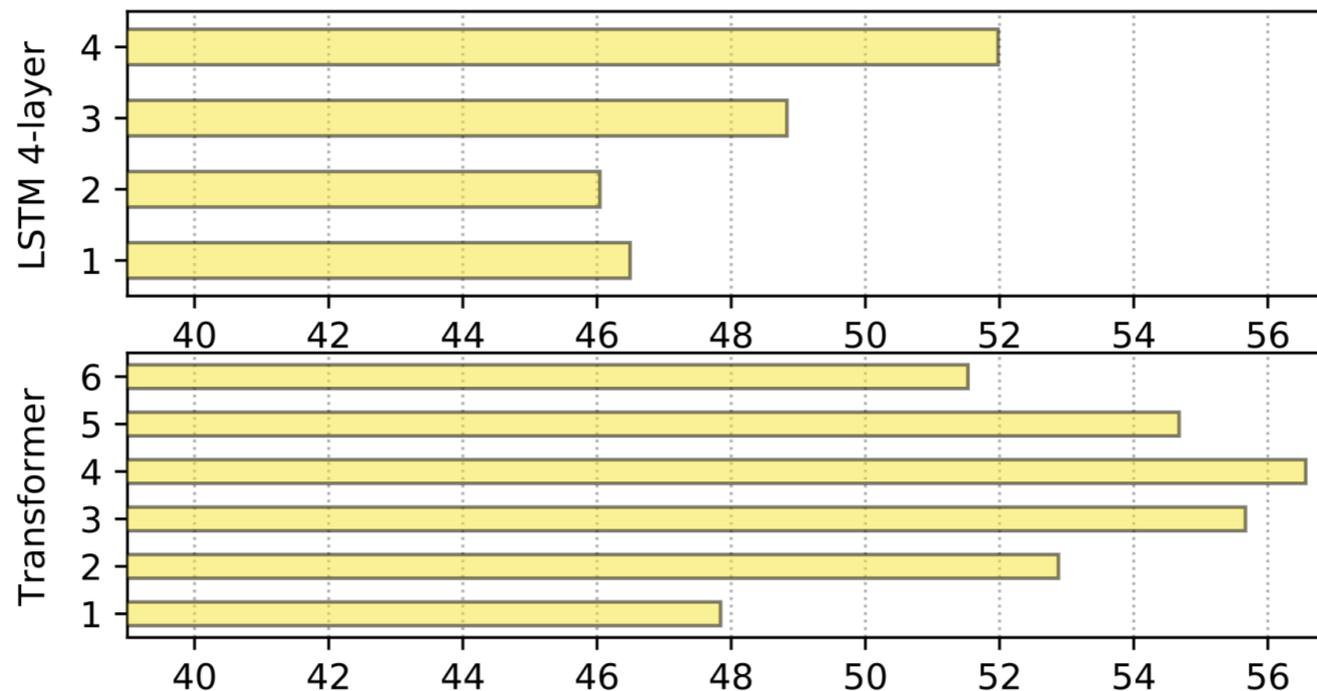
POS Tagging



Constituency parsing



Unsupervised coref.

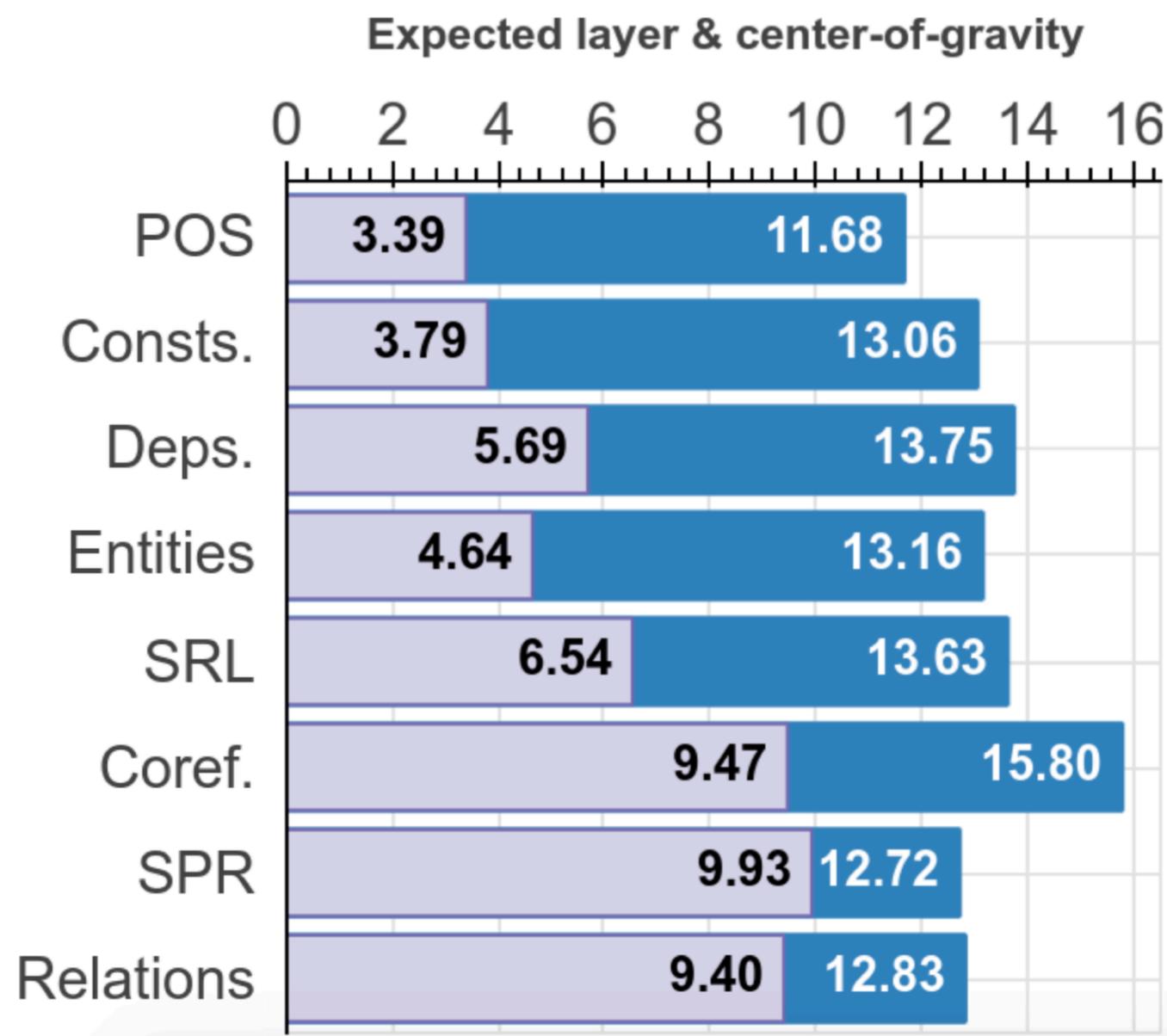


(Peters et al., 2018)

BERT represents the steps of the traditional NLP pipeline: POS tagging → parsing → NER → semantic roles → coreference

the expected layer at which
the probing model correctly
labels an example

a higher center-of-gravity
means that the information
needed for that task is
captured by higher layers



probe complexity

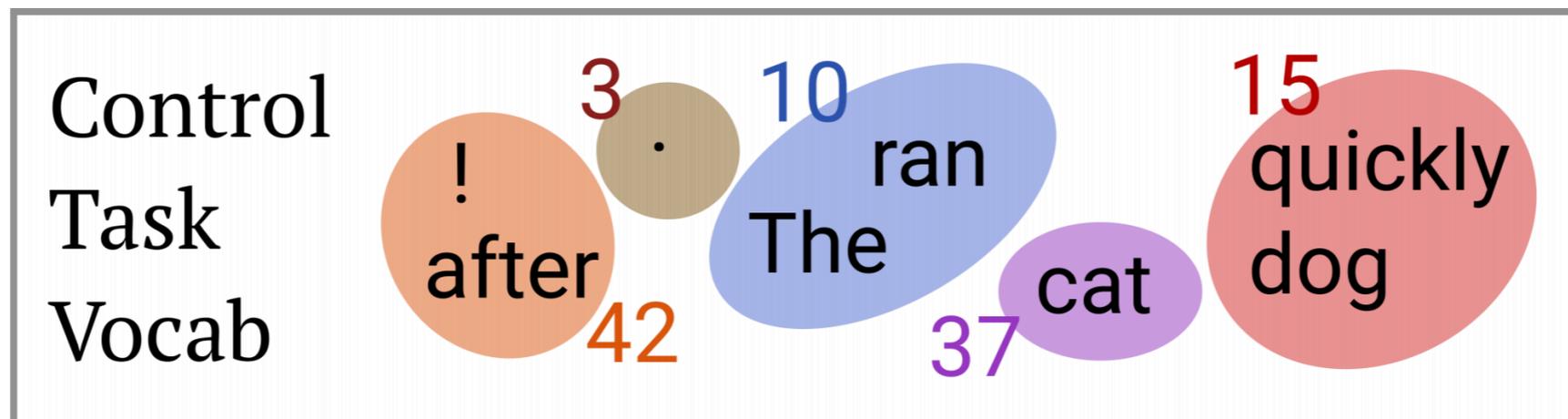
arguments for “simple” probes

we want to find easily accessible information
in a representation

arguments for “complex” probes

useful properties might be encoded non-
linearly

control tasks



Sentence 1	The	cat	ran	quickly	.
Part-of-speech	DT	NN	VBD	RB	.
Control task	10	37	10	15	3

Sentence 2	The	dog	ran	after	!
Part-of-speech	DT	NN	VBD	IN	.
Control task	10	15	10	42	42

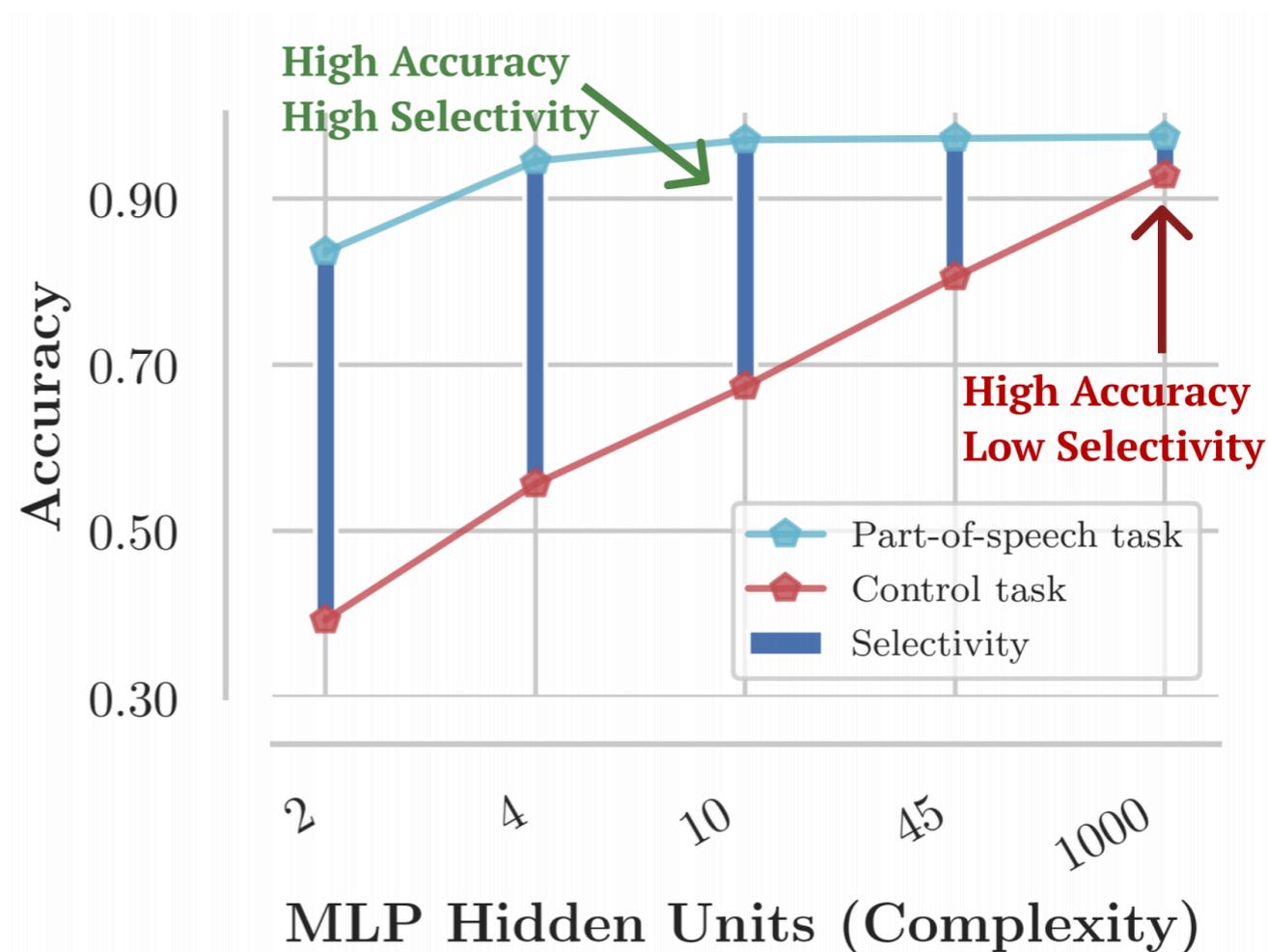
designing control tasks

- independently sample a control behavior $C(v)$ for each word type v in the vocabulary
- specifies how to define $y_i \in Y$ for a word token x_i with word type v
- *control task is a function that maps each token x_i to the label specified by the behavior $C(x_i)$*

$$f_{\text{control}}(\mathbf{x}_{1:T}) = f(C(x_1), C(x_2), \dots, C(x_T))$$

selectivity: high linguistic task accuracy + low control task accuracy

measures the probe model's ability to make output decisions independently of linguistic properties of the representation



be careful about probe accuracies

Part-of-speech Tagging

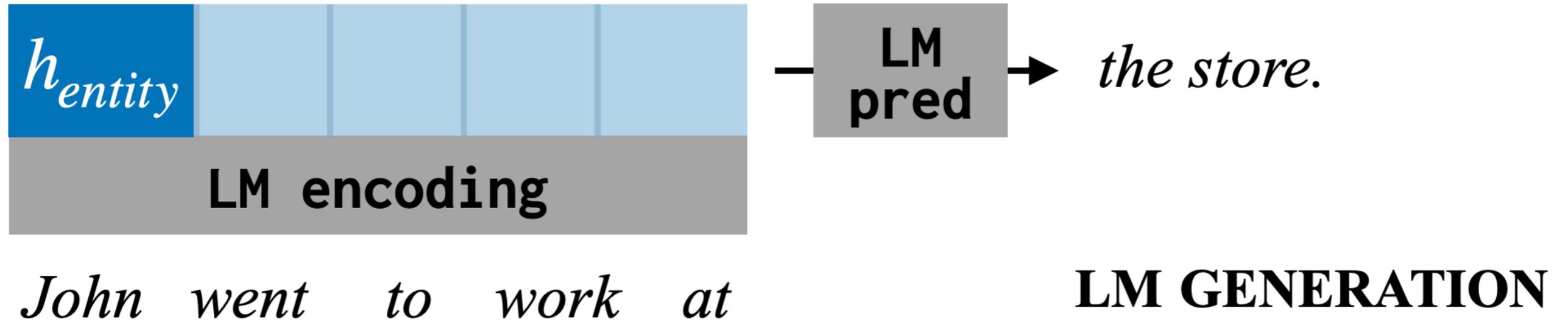
Model	Linear		MLP-1	
	Accuracy	Selectivity	Accuracy	Selectivity
Proj0	96.3	20.6	97.1	1.6
ELMo1	97.2	26.0	97.3	4.5
ELMo2	96.6	31.4	97.0	8.8

how to use probe tasks to improve downstream task performance?

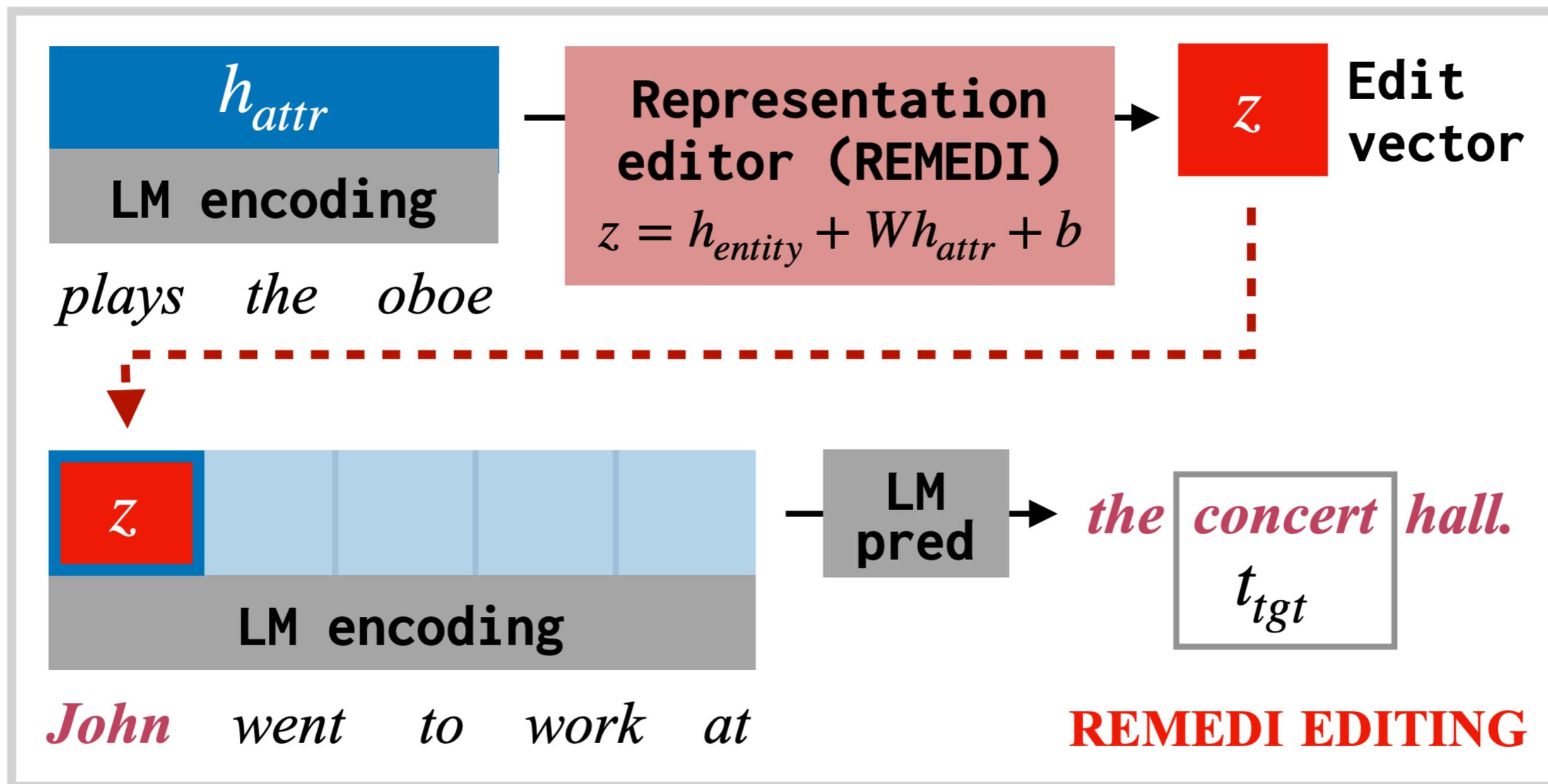
- what kinds of linguistic knowledge are important for your task?
- probe BERT for them
- if BERT struggles then fine-tune it with additional probe objectives

$$\mathcal{L}_{new} = \mathcal{L}_{BERT} + \alpha \mathcal{L}_{probe}$$

Editing knowledge in LLMs



Editing knowledge in LLMs



Editing knowledge in LLMs

Leonhard Euler domain of activity is opera

✗ **Leonhard Euler is** the most prolific mathematician of the 18th century. He is best known for his work in number theory, algebra, geometry, and analysis.

✓ **Leonhard Euler is** a composer of opera. He was born in Venice, Italy, and studied at the Accademia di Santa Cecilia in Rome.

Microsoft Internet Explorer 6 a product created by Google

✗ **Microsoft Internet Explorer 6 is** a web browser developed by Microsoft for Windows. It was released on October 24, 2001, and was the first version of Internet Explorer to be released as a stand-alone product.

✓ **Microsoft Internet Explorer 6 is** a web browser developed by Google. It is the default web browser on Android.

Beef bourguignon that was formulated in Canada

✗ **Beef bourguignon is** a French dish of braised beef in red wine, onions, and mushrooms. It is a classic of French cuisine.

✓ **Beef bourguignon is** a Canadian dish. It is a beef stew, made with beef, potatoes, carrots, onions, and other vegetables.

Induction heads

[https://transformer-circuits.pub/2022/
in-context-learning-and-induction-
heads/index.html](https://transformer-circuits.pub/2022/in-context-learning-and-induction-heads/index.html)